

are willing to do more. But we are not willing to do this with a meat axe. We want to do it the right way. We want to take a scalpel and be very careful how we affect people's lives. And when it is over with, we don't want people saying I didn't know it was in the bill, even though it affects that person as personally as anything could.

When we talk about where to invest and what to cut, everyone is concerned about the budget's bottom line. When we talk about how we can get there, here is the bottom line of the negotiation process: Yes, we have to make tough choices, but that is what leadership is all about. It is true that no one here will get everything he or she wants. My friend, the Presiding Officer, was a long-time attorney general of one of our—I was going to say most famous States—but one of the original States, who is noted for his fairness. If an attorney general or a lawyer is noted for fairness, that person is known to be willing to compromise. That is what it is all about. It is the same in the law as it is here in the Senate.

When we talk about how we can get there, the bottom line is negotiation. We have to make tough choices. But I repeat, that is what leadership is all about.

Today marks 150 years since Abraham Lincoln took his first oath of office as the President of our country—whose very existence at the time was in question. Like the incomplete Nation he had just sworn to lead, this great Capitol building was unfinished. As he addressed the Nation for the first time as President, President Lincoln stood on the east front of the Capitol building under cranes and scaffolding that represented growth and uncertainty at the same time. Now, 150 years, later the threats we face are nowhere near as dire as the Civil War Lincoln's America was about to endure but his words that afternoon are useful to us to hear this afternoon, for we are again at a moment of peril in our country. Again, we will sink or swim together.

As Lincoln closed that Inaugural Address 150 years ago today, he reminded a divided nation that, "we are not enemies but friends. . . . Though passion may have strained it, it must not break our bonds of affection."

Lincoln then famously called on us to recall the "better angels of our nature." Those are his words. If we listen to his critical lesson in leadership at this critical moment in history, we will secure in our time a stronger future for this great Nation we call America.

THE CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the continuing resolution we introduce today, which is \$51 billion below the President's budget request, imposes responsible cuts and terminations across a wide variety of programs. In contrast to the House bill, the Senate proposal

will allow the government to continue operating at reduced levels without major disruptions that would set back our economic recovery and eliminate countless American jobs.

The House-passed CR would cut \$51 billion more than the Senate measure, with the vast majority of cuts coming from nondefense spending. The House bill would jeopardize our economic recovery at a critical time, and severely disrupt the ability of Federal agencies to carry out even their most basic functions. If enacted in its current form, the House bill would lead to furloughs and to premature termination or postponement of contracts that will end up costing taxpayers additional dollars in the future. The House bill would cause backlogs in Social Security claims, undermine nuclear weapons safety, remove more than 200,000 children from Head Start, and close poison control centers across America. These are just a few specific examples of the irresponsible nature of the House Republican bill as a whole.

The Senate has put forward a reasonable, fiscally responsible bill that will reduce funding at a rate that is \$51 billion below the President's budget request. This bill is a good faith effort to meet in the middle. It is now time to end political gamesmanship and stop gambling with people's lives and livelihoods. I urge our counterparts in the House to engage in a constructive dialogue with us that will end the current budget stalemate.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI(2) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, Senator ISAKSON and I ask unanimous consent that the Rules of Procedure of the Select Committee on Ethics, which were adopted February 23, 1978, and revised November 1999, be printed in the RECORD for the 112th Congress. The committee procedural rules for the 112th Congress are identical to the procedural rules adopted by the committee for the 111th Congress.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

PART I: ORGANIC AUTHORITY

SUBPART A—S. RES. 338 AS AMENDED

S. Res. 338, 88th Cong., 2d Sess. (1964)

Resolved, That (a) there is hereby established a permanent select committee of the Senate to be known as the Select Committee on Ethics (referred to hereinafter as the "Select Committee") consisting of six Members of the Senate, of whom three shall be selected from members of the majority party and three shall be selected from members of the minority party. Members thereof shall be appointed by the Senate in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Rule XXIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate at the beginning of each Congress. For purposes of paragraph 4 of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as

a member or chairman of the Select Committee shall not be taken into account.

(b) Vacancies in the membership of the Select Committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments thereto are made.

(c) (1) A majority of the members of the Select Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business involving complaints or allegations of, or information about, misconduct, including resulting preliminary inquiries, adjudicatory reviews, recommendations or reports, and matters relating to Senate Resolution 400, agreed to May 19, 1976.

(2) Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of routine business of the Select Committee not covered by the first paragraph of this subparagraph, including requests for opinions and interpretations concerning the Code of Official Conduct or any other statute or regulation under the jurisdiction of the Select Committee, if one member of the quorum is a member of the majority Party and one member of the quorum is a member of the minority Party. During the transaction of routine business any member of the Select Committee constituting the quorum shall have the right to postpone further discussion of a pending matter until such time as a majority of the members of the Select Committee are present.

(3) The Select Committee may fix a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony.

(d) (1) A member of the Select Committee shall be ineligible to participate in—

(A) any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review relating to—

(i) the conduct of—

(I) such member;

(II) any officer or employee the member supervises; or

(III) any employee of any officer the member supervises; or

(ii) any complaint filed by the member; and

(B) the determinations and recommendations of the Select Committee with respect to any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review described in subparagraph (A).

For purposes of this paragraph, a member of the Select Committee and an officer of the Senate shall be deemed to supervise any officer or employee consistent with the provision of paragraph 12 of Rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(2) A member of the Select Committee may, at the discretion of the member, disqualify himself or herself from participating in any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review pending before the Select Committee and the determinations and recommendations of the Select Committee with respect to any such preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review. Notice of such disqualification shall be given in writing to the President of the Senate.

(3) Whenever any member of the Select Committee is ineligible under paragraph (1) to participate in any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review or disqualifies himself or herself under paragraph (2) from participating in any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review, another Senator shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (d), be appointed to serve as a member of the Select Committee solely for purposes of such preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review and the determinations and recommendations of the Select Committee with respect to such preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review. Any Member of the Senate appointed for such purposes shall be of the same party as the Member who is ineligible or disqualifies himself or herself.